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LAWYERS D. J. JOHNSON. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT I.AW.

mar. 2, 35. 1y JAMES M. LYLE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW LEAVENWORTH, K. T.

Having permanently located in this place he will attend with the utmost promplitude to all business which may be entrusted to his all business which may be entrusted to his care, hoping that by constant industry, and close application to his duties, he may merithe confidence of the citizens of Leavenworth and surrounding country, and receive a liberal

and surrounding country, and receive a normal share of their patronage.

References.—Gov. L. W. Powell, of Ky Judges Pirtle and Bullock of Louisville Ky Major S. Turner, of Richmond Ky, Judge Pryor of Carrollton Ky, Jumes Doniphan, of Weston Mo, Charles, C. Birch of Plattsbupg Mo, Mason T. Summers, of Parkville Mo.

Jan 19, 1855, tf.

JOHN A. HALDERMAN,

(LATE OF LEXINGTON, MENTUCKY,) TTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL A TTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL Business Agent. Leavenworth, Kansas. Commissioner to take Testimony, Affidavits, Acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for all the States, duly appointed by the Governor thereof.

Homes in Kansas secured and safe invest-

ments made.

References—His Excellency L. W. Powel,
Gov. of Ky., Hon. John C. Breckenridge and
Col. C. C. Rogers, U. S. Att'y., Lexington, Ky.
Chancellor Pirtle, Louisville, Ky., J. S. Chenoweth & Co. Cim., Ohio, E. M. Ryland & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 3, 1854.

A. MACAULAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT. Leavenworth, Kansas.

COMMISSIONER of Deeds for the State of Missouri at Leavenworth, K. T., is authorized to take acknowledgements of Deeds, Powers of attorney or other instruments, also to take Depositions affidavits &c. to be used in the State of Missouri. [March 2, 1855.

JOHN M. WHITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Leavenworth, K. T. nd fourth streets. Jan. 26, 1885.-3m.

A. I. WHITNEY. WHITNEY & JOLLY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Seneral Land Agents & Dealers in Real Estate. GRASSHOPPER FALLS, Kansas Territory. W & J. have permanently located them of the best timbered and watered portion of Kan-

sas. They will assist actual settlers in securing elaims, either timber or rich prairie. Settlers will find it for their interest to apply to them as they have given the adjacent country a tho-rough exploration and have become familiar with all its advantages. Jan. 26, 1855 .- tf.

William Phillips, Law and Land Agency Office,

South side Delaware street, first door west from Leavenworth Hotel. Leavenworth, K. T., } Jan. 19, 1855-19.

M. F. CONWAY

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, CONVEYANcer and General Property Agent, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.
Persons wanting to purchase or desirous to
sell claims to town lots in Leavenworth, or to

land, anywhere in the Territory, are requested to call asabove, or communicate by letter. Oct. 20, 1854. JOHN DONIPHAN. TTORNEY AT LAW, Weston Mo., con A tinues to practice his profession at Weston, and will attend the adjacent Courts in Kansas, Territory. [Sept. 29.

WM. H. MILLER L. D. BIRD Leavenworth, K. T. Weston, Mo. BIRD & MILLER ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

C. MCCREA ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Residence, Salt Creek, Kansas Territory. Office in Leavenworth.

B. H. TWOMBLY. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

A. & R. R. REES,

ATTORNIES AT LAW.

SLOSS & JONES, J. A. Halderman, & Leavenworth E. T. TTORNEYS at Law, No. 73 Pine Stre Eastin & Adams, Les November 10, 1851. u9-14

originally selected and determined upon as the point for the town, by four citizens of Kansas, among whom was the wrieight; thence following said boundary of the best boundary of the East boundary of the East boundary of the territory for 150 miles West, is admitted these alone belong the credit, if any, of the same thence west on said parallel to question. In the East boundary of the Missouri, the Kansas, and its tributaries in the Northern part of the East boundary of the territory for 150 miles West, is admitted to the East boundary of the territory for 150 miles West, is admitted to the East boundary of the territory for 150 miles West, is admitted to the East boundary of the territory of Utah, on the Summit of the Rocky ter of the present communication—and to these alone belong the credit, if any, of having selected the location. The officers stationed at Fort Riley, Gov. Reeder and others, were afterwards admitted as stockholders. The Frontier News however states that they were the originators of itere and amitting that such had been the case, could it in the least detract from the advantages that the town possesses—for why should those who happen to be in the service of the General Government, not be allowed the same rights and privileges that are guaranteed to their fellow citizens—as I have no doubt, they would prove equally as capable of determining upon the advantages of a point as would the imaginative Editor of the News, but it is too well known that the opinions of such trivial schemers and petty capitalists cannot in the least condition. and petty capitalists cannot in the least conflict with or diminish their rights. Again
the "News" indulges in the visionary hope

miles, and divides the Territory for that
distance into two parts nearly equal. Almost all the tributaries of the Kansas flow the soil and the great lack of timber,—
whereas it is well known that this portion
of their Territory is by far the most fertile,
well watered and timbered—as a proof of
Blue, the Republican and Solomon's Forks.

South and Southeast. These tributaries
ing the latest intelligence, and, as passening the latest intelligence, and ing the latest intelligence, and in the latest intelligence in the lates this assertion, I would refer to all (and the number is by no means small) who have received from its North side. The lands in seen this section of the country. It cannot the vicinity of these streams and their nube disputed, that the valleys of the Smoky merous branches are well wooded with a Hill and Republican, are of a greater extent heavy growth of oak, black walnut, hickory, both in length and breadth than those, of and other valuable timber. The soil of any other streams in the Territory, besides, the number and the beauty of the many tributaries of these two are much more competent to sustain a thickly settled population, than the few and scantily timbered creeks, that meander through the "border" portion. The mineral resources of the large extent of country between, and adjacent to the two rivers, are every day becoming more apparent, so that, it is no longer a more apparent, so that, it is no longer a matter of rumor or conjecture but a fixed and settled fact. This spring notwithstanding the misrepresentations and unauthenticated reports of the Frontier News, we will have in this portion of our beautiful have in this portion of our beautiful have in this portion of our beautiful Territory a parallelist of the ker.

The inhabitants of the country are lew, being with him. With the march of progress and improvement we allo require mechanics of all kinds, who will here and the may bring with him. With the march of progress and improvement we allo require mechanics of all kinds, who will here independent of the may bring with him. With the march of progress and improvement we allo require mechanics of all kinds, who will here and constant employment; and as this Territory is filling up with a rapidity unparalleled in the settlement of any other, the led in the settlement of any other, the people will require mechanics of all kinds, who will here and constant employment; and as this Territory is filling up with a rapidity unparalleled in the settlement of any other, the people will require mechanics of all kinds, who will here and the may bring with him. With the march of progress and improvement we allo require mechanics of all kinds, who will here and the may be a supply of water and constant employment; and as this Territory is filling up with a rapidity unparalleled in the settlement of any other, the led in the settlement of any other, the progress and improvement we allow progress and improvement we centrating point, for the great flood of emito California, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico-that it must be so, is evident from the fact, of the amount of land travel saved,

routes-over the old ones. SALINE.

Sketch of Kansas.

the distance saved on the new and proposed

The editor of the Weston Reporter in his paper of Jan. 11, gives the following graphic and truthful sketch of the country between this place and Jacksonville. What is known as the Delaware lands contains some of the portions of the Territory, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Hemp. Besides it will produce in abundance all kinds of vegitables. The country generally is unsurpassed for fertility of soil. Its magnificent undulating prairies, and skirts of timber, with its rippling streams and fertalising valleys cannot be excelled by any country in the world. The Reporter says :-

A SHORT TRIP IN KANSAS-JACKSON-VILLE AND ITS PROSPECTS .- Business of importance last week called us to take a short trip over in the Territory of Kansas We left here on Wednesday morning and crossed the river at the Fort Ferry; stopped a short time at the flourishing town of Leavenworth and then pushed on for the town or Jacksonville. Our route was through the Delaware Country, across the most love-HAS permanently located at Leavenworth for the practice of his profession, and will attend all Courts in the Judicial District in which Leavenworth is situated. [Sept 15: at the 'lower crossing' as it is called, or the site of the 'old government saw mill.' We then passed on in a southernly direction a-RICHARD R. REES, having permanently long the divide between the waters of the Stranger and its branches, over the finest prairie in the several Courts of the Territory and in conjunction with Amos Rees, Esq., in all the Courts in Platte county, Mo., particular attention given to collections any where in the adjacent country agencies and other matters of business will be be strictly attended to Dec. 1, 1854-th. long the divide between the waters of the and all apparantly doing well and well pleased with their situations and claims.

March 15th, 1855.

As the settlement of this territory is occupying a large share of the public mind throughout the United States, we cannot better occupy out columns than in giving a brief outline of its geography, soil and productions. The boundaries, as given in the law organizing Kansas, are as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the Western boundary of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of North latitude crosses the same, thence West on said parallel to the Eastern boundary of New Mexico; then

that it will be able to deter the tide of emi-gration from the western portion of Kansas, al course is from North and North west to by endeavoring to depict the barrenness of South and Southeast. These tributaries both prarie and timber is a miracle of fertlity, being the rich dark mould known as mulatclear and pure, running over pebly beds, and affording a constant and almost unlimited

water power. In the extreme Northern part of the Territory there are some fine streams flowing into the Missouri, among which are Inde-Territory a population composed of the har- bodies of timber on the Missouri, will aford dy sons of this Union, who will soon devel- incalculable advantages in building up towns resources. The Capitalist, will here invest tory adjacent to that river. The soil of the his means as the surest guarantee of suc- entire Northern half of the Territory for one cess-as this undoubtedly will be the con- hundred and fifty miles West from the Missouri is of the very best quality, and as well gration which yearly passes over the plains supplied with timber as any prairie country of equal extent. For pure spring water it will rival any portion of the United States. This is the region of country that for some from the navigation of the Kansas, and by years past has excited the cupidity of the frontlermen, and more recently that of the California. Its fame has gone abroad through every neighborhood in our broad land, as

an almost labulous paradise. On the south side of the Kansas river, the Waukareusa is the only tributary of note, the general course of which is nearly parallel with that stream. The dividing ridge between the waters of the Kansas and Missouri river, and runs due South. In them in their war upon their neighbors! tending forty miles up that stream. The soil in the South half of the territory varies on the tributaries of Osage and Neosha are thin, gravelly, and badly timbered. The country suitable for cultivation South of the Kansas extends about one hundred miles from the Eastern boundry, including the

Shawnees' reservation.

All these facts, in connection with the great advantages the navigation of the Missouri, for nine months of the year, will give to the Northern half of the territory, will alrow the great center of its business and population considerably North of Kansas river.-A widow once said to her daughter, "When you are at my age, it will be time alderman, be Leavenworth E. T. A Adams, the rio, 1851, 1946

II. J. WOLD, Aftorney At Law, Weston Mc.

Weston

ficient facilties of transportation for the coun-

From Santa Fe.
INDEPENDENCE; Mo., March 22.
The Santa Fe mail arrived to-day, having left that city on the first instant, bring-

A hasty glance at the intelligence leads to the conclusion that everything there tends

to war and confusion. An article in the Santa. Fe Gazette of 24th ult., describes at length an expedition into the Mescalero country, and the death of Capt. Staunton of the United States army, and two men. They were killed in an country for the poor man of energy and entoo land. The waters of these streams are engagement with the Indians, and in the terrrise—for here he can become master

tions and shocking outrages in every quarop not only its mineral, but its agricultural and cities, and opening farms in the Terriing them a thorough chastisement. An article in the Gazette of the 17th ult.

mentions the appointment, by Gov. Merriwether, of Ceran St. Vram to the command of a battalion of volunteers, raised for the protection of the inhabitants, and commends the wisdom of the selection.

There is now the utmost danger to any train traveling over the plains without an escort of soldiers.

Hostility seems to be spreading from tribe to tribe on the whole route, threatening to break out in deeds of violence and outrage everywhere. Something should be done.

THE DIFFERENCE .- The marked distinction between the free soil and pro-slavery parties, is, in the selfishness of the the Arkansas is very near the former. The former, the liberality of the latter. The Wakareusa is well timbered and will afford freesoiler would exclude from the benefits some water power. Almost the whole of of our common country all who differ with this region is drained by the minor tributaries of the Arkansas and Osage. These are may be. They would drive Clay, Madison, small, remote from each other, destitute of Jackson, Jefferson, even Washington from timber, and frequently dry. Immediately Kansas Territory! while they welcome below the mouth of the Kansas, the East- every vagabond and thief, from whatever ern boundary line of the termtory leaves the quarter he may come, who is willing to help

the angle formed by this line and the Kan- On the other hand, the pro-slavery men sas, is the Shawnees' permanent reserva- welcome every nonest man, and are wiltion of 200,000 acres, embracing all the ling to share equally with him the common good timber and choice land for forty miles property of the country. They do not force up that stream. The Osages, Kansas, and any man to sacrifice his property or his other Indian tribes also have large reserva- opinions—leave all to act free as to them tions in the Eastern portion of the Territo- seems best. They only require others to ry South of Kansas, which circumstance do that which they and all good men ought will retard for some time the settlement of to be willing to do-to attend to their own that region. Along the North side of the business, let their neighbors alone, protect Kansas, the Wyandottes and Delawares their own property, and respect their neighbors.—Squatter Sovereign.

A CUNNING DIFLOMATIST.—A dispatch from Washington, states that during an ingreatly in quality. A narrow strip of land on the Kansas and Waukareusa is good and well covered with timber, while those President and Commissioner of Ledge. President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the other, on last Friday week, Flatmouth, a pillager Chippewa, told the President that "the whites were often accused of cheating the Indians, but that this time the Indians had cheated the Commis-

A CLERGYMAN MURDERED.—The Rev. Mr. Graves, editor of the Nashville Baptist, who was on a collecting tour in Missouri

Corresponde see of the Richmond Ky. Masseng r. Letter from Manages.

Leavenworth, Kansas Teaurony.

Dear Col.—It gives me pleasure to write to you from my new home, especially from the fact that I believe that a letter even from one so hamble as myself, would not be entirely unintresting to you. I have been in Leavenworth City about four weeks only, and yet I atrendy feel as it I was at home, and can greet the homest, sturdy pioneer with as much familiarity as weeks only, and yet I atready feel as if I was this very principle in the constitution of Missouri which delayed her admission into the Union! The free soilers then insisted that free negroes were citizens of the country from personal knowledge and observation, but I have the representations of others which are perfectly correct and true. You have seen highly colored descriptions of the country, and no doubt what you considered extravagant praises and notices, but I can assure you that you have seen no description which might be called exargedescription which might be called exaggerated or extravagant or too highly wrongst, for I tell you it is beautiful and lovely in the extreme, and it combines all the elements of a great and growing country, and will ere the lapse of many be one of the brightest and most glorious of our contellation of States. The soil in nearly every port on is rich and fertile and will amply compensate the toil and labor of the farmer. For the most part the face of the country is very beautiful, and is rather rolling and undulating. Nature has undoubtly done its part both in the quality of the soil and the beauty and leveliness of appearance. Coal has been found in different parts of the Territory in great abundance and will surply any inconvenience resulting from the apparent scarcity of timber. In fact Kansas has many advantages and very few disadvantages; it holds out greater inducements and offers fewer obstacles to the laboring man the tiller of the soil, than most any other part of our country. The soil being deep and productive and the climate mild, salutricus and healthy, it doubly inspires the same fight, Santa Anna, the head chief, of his own house, and be elevated to the and fifteen or twenty of the tribe were also condition and dignity of an owner of the killed. Another article in the same paper, and an opening for the sale and profitable insome private correspondence, speak free!y in favor of an increase of mail facilities.—

The inhabitants of the country are few, he may bring with him. With the march one of these classes, I therefore say, come to Kansus, and you will End employment Kansas itself.

Leavenworth City is the largest town in a long distance both up and down. The site of the town is excellent and beautiful, and it is generally conceded that it is the most sple did location on the Missouri river. It is improving rapidly and already numbers about firty houses and a population of about turee hundred. It is destined also Kickapoo, Atchinson, and Doniphan, be reckoned by tens of millions. all very pretty towns and no doubt will flourish and prosper. In the interior of the Territory there are Pownee, Marysville, Whittield, Osawkee, Lecompton, Rock City, Reeder, Alexandria, Summerville, and probably others, : one of which will and probably all will make towns of

size and importance. Kansas is sure to be a slave State. I s adapted to slave labor and a large maority of the settlers are favorable to a slave State. A violent effort will be made by through the agency of Northern aid Sociemake Kansas a slave State, and Laffle the pretensions of abolitionism. If the South wills it Kansas must of necessity have slavery-but in the meantline I say to the Kansas will be an adjunct of the slave States. We have a majority in favor of Saves Sending Money to the North, - negro slavery now, and all we have to do The N. Y. Journal of Commerce acknowlis to remain a majority by sending out em-igrants to off-set the votes of the Aid Soci-cties. Then, Col., as a friend of the South and of her institutions, I ask you to arouse needy poor of their own race in New York sioner, for they had sold him a tract of land cties. Then, Col., as a friend of the South for a good deal of money, which was worth but little."

Then, Col., as a friend of the South needy poor of their own race in New York your friends, and encourage the noble sons city. The editor remarks that it shows that

> my friends in around and Richmond. Fremain your friend truly, &c.

A LOVELY PLACE -- In the counties of Sonora and San Francisco, Cal., five hualred murders have been committed in the tast five years, and only three murderers have been hung under judicial sentence.—
What an usquisition Mat Ward would be to that community.

JAS. M. LYLE.

FREE NEGROES.

The so-called "Free White State Party," which is properly nick-named the "White-washed Party," among other principles in its so-called platform, proclaims its opposition to the settlement of free negroes in Kansas.

We need hardly say this is a mere pre tence, which no man can be so silly as to

settling in the State, under any pretext whatever," was a violation of the Constitution of the United States!

Not until Mr. Clay offered his amend-ment, and the Legislature of Missouri accepted it, declaring that nothing in the con-stitution should exclude "any citizen of the UnitedStates" "from all privileges and lim-munities to which such citizen is entitled under the const tution," could Missourie get into the Union. The free-soilers held that "free negroes" were "citizens of the United States," and as such entitled to all "privileges and immunities of other citizens."They are of the same opinion still! Indeed, they think negroes a little better than white men! They are in favor of keeping the poor white Dutchman or Irish-man from coming among us and enjoying the blessings of our country, while they help the meanest negro to run away from his master, and then make a hero of him!

There is in truth neither honesty nor consistency in their professions. With their well known love for the negro, they ought not to exclude him from the Territory; and with their opinion of his rights as a "cili-zen of the United States" they cannot do it.

On the other hand, the pro-slavery par-

ty believe the negro unfit to be free-regard free negroes as a nuisance, and deny that they are "citizens." Hence they can and will exclude them from a settlement in the Territory. They will neither bring them into the Territory by stealing them from their neighbors, nor will they let them come to the exclusion of good white men. They have no love for them, and will keep them away.—[Squat or Sovereign.

wherever we find men we also find Law- Col. Fremont to the Meriposa mining tract, productive mining region of California,-The grant of this district was made to Col. -you will accumulate wealth, and your Fremont by the acting Mexican Military prosperity will only be equaled by that of Governor, a few months prior to the conquest and occupation by torces of the United States. The grant has never been the Territory, and I think always will be, held to possess validity, but that is a ques-It is beautifully situated on the Missouri tion definitely settled by the judgment of River about two miles below Fort Leaven- the Court. If fully carried into effect, it worth. It has a fine and good landing and would endow the grantee with more than commands a Leautiful view of the river for fabulous wealth, and make him the possessor of a fortune before which the treasures of Crosus and the golden splendors of Demidoff must pale their ineffectual fires .-Grants of the class confirmed in this case, will probably absorb most of the valuable public lands of California not embraced in the denomination of mission lands. The to be a large and populous place, and that loss of property by the general government in a comparitively short time. There is in consequence of these two decisions must

> The Land Bounty Bill. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Son, writes as follows:

The land bounty bill turns out to be a mere bagatelle-a triffing grant of 24 millions of acres instead of two hundred millions, as had been estimated. The warrants will not average more than eighty acres and the number cannot exceed three thousand. The warrants, being assignaabolitionists to carry the coming elections lars for a hundred and sixty acres. The ble, will command about seventy-five dolties, but the true hearted squatters of Kanoi the bill, will engross them at that price,
and sell them at a small discount from the speculators, who are the real beneficiaries government price. The old soldiers will receive under the bill the sum of twelve millions of dollars-less the twelve per cent paid to agents, attorneys, &c., and the spec-ulators at out eighteen millions. It would Southern people, emigrate to Kansas, come and settle her broad prairies and aid your triends in the good work—you need have no fears, for if you work diligently and person fears, for if you work diligently and you work diligently and you work diligently and you work diligently and you work treasury.

of Kentucky to aid in making Kansas a Southern slaves have money to spare, when slave State.

Col. I hope you will give my regards to are in distress for the necessaries of life.

Hon. Mark W. Izard, the new Governor of Nebraska; has twice been President of the Arkansas Sanate, and once Speaker of the House of Representatives of that Sin o, where he has resided for twenty-four years. He is a native of Kentucky.

It is computed that more money is annually expended in the United Six es for capars than for all the sound a school, is the